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ABSTRACT

Recent trends in the number and composition of overseas students in Britain are summarized, and the accompanying statistics are presented. Among the trends are the following: (1) since 1967 the public sector has become dominant in the totals for overseas students, and within that sector nonuniversity institutions have become more important than the university in numerical terms (polytechnics have been a particularly fast-growing group): (2) the proportions of overseas students, after falling during the 1960's at least in universities, recovered in the 1970s and are now higher than in the 1960s: (3) the proportion of overseas students in the student body is particularly large at the postgraduate level in the universities, and in some fields exceeds the British students: (4) recently the undergraduate courses have shown overseas students' greatest growth: (5) overseas students are particularly concentrated in engineering and technology, and to a lesser extent in science and other applied subjects: (6) there has been some shift in the overseas countries of origin away from the poorest and richest countries and towards the middle-income countries: and (7) Europe is badly underrepresented among overseas students in Britain. (SW)

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OVERSEAS STUDENTS IN BRITAIN

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

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OVERSEAS STUDENTS TRUST

OVERSEAS STUDENTS IN BRITAIN - SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

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OVERSEAS STUDENTS TRUST

NOVEMBER 1979

OVERSEAS STUDENTS IN BRITAIN - SOME FACTS AND FIGURES*

1. This short paper provides an overview of recent trends in the number and composition of overseas students in Britain. It should be read in conjunction with the Statistical Appendix on which it is largely based and with the companion paper entitled "Overseas students and government policy 1962-1979". The paper purports to be no more than a preliminary survey, drawn as it is from already published statistics. Many of the questions it may raise in the reader's mind could only be answered by further extensive studies involving original research.

The data base

2. The major source of information on overseas students in Britain is the British Council's annual compilation 'Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain', which draws on various official and unofficial sources. The data for what is here called 'the public sector' - including universities, polytechnics and other institutions of higher and further education - are fairly hard data of good quality. For many of the categories outside the public sector (Appendix - Table 11) however, the figures are only approximate: this applies particularly to industrial, business and professional trainees and to students at private colleges, though less so to student and pupil nurses or to language assistants. Thus any aggregates which include non-public sector overseas students have a measure of approximation built into them.

3. A second caveat must be given at the outset, and this concerns time series tables for overseas students in Britain. One very naturally wants to examine the trends in overseas student numbers and composition. In broad terms such an exercise is quite feasible and legitimate, but any detailed analyses must take account of certain changes over the years in definition and categorisation, of which the more important examples are:

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* This paper is based largely on the tables in the statistical Appendix, prepared by Michael Kendall from data kindly made available by the British Council, Association of Commonwealth Universities and the University Grants Committee. The generous help of these bodies is acknowledged, and particularly their willingness to make available data for recent years in advance of publication. Peter Williams and Michael Kendall have worked together in preparing this paper.

(i) changes in definition of overseas student. Until 1967 overseas students were defined in terms of 'permanent home residence'. When separate levels of fees for overseas students were introduced, it became more convenient to identify overseas students in public sector institutions as those paying the overseas student fee. As with any attempt at categorisation in this kind of area, certain anomalies result. Some students from overseas are then classified as 'home students' because they have qualified to pay a 'home' fee; while others who regard Britain as their country of domicile find themselves classified as 'overseas students' for fee purposes. This point is germane to the argument as to whether the introduction of separate overseas student fees in 1967 caused a drop in overseas student numbers[1].

It is also interesting to note that in 1975/76 the ACU showed 3,259 (1.4%) of home students giving an overseas country of domicile, while two years later (in 1977/78) 1,907 'overseas students' on a fees basis gave the UK as their domicile. It seems at least possible that there are rather more students of foreign and overseas commonwealth nationality in British education and training institutions than is indicated by the current official figures drawn on a fees basis.

A second change in definition concerns Ireland which from 1971/2 onwards (when there were 2,425 Irish students in the UK, mostly nurses) was counted as 'overseas', having prior to that been in the 'home' category.

(ii) within the UK certain categories of public sector institution have been reclassified in the past 20 years, and this affects series tables for categories of public sector institution. The main changes - affecting Colleges of Advanced Technology becoming Universities, the creation of the Polytechnics, and separate categorisation of colleges of education - are summarised in the footnote to Table 1 of the Appendix.

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[1] For 1967/68 the Association of Commonwealth Universities published its statistics for overseas students in British universities on the old permanent home residence basis and on the new fees basis. The change of classification meant that when 'fees' was introduced as the criterion for defining students as home or overseas, 2022 former overseas students now became 'home students', and 232 former home students now became 'overseas students'. Thus the change of definition lowered the overseas student total in universities by 1800 students. Those who claimed that the apparent drop in overseas student numbers in 1967/68 of 1600 was due to the introduction of differential fees may well have been right, but not in the sense they intended to convey! What they thought was a sign of deterrence may in fact have been mainly a case of re-classification.

(iii) in the case of some sending countries there have been significant boundary changes. 'Pakistan' formerly included the area of Bangladesh, but now no longer does so; 'Malaysia' formerly incorporated Singapore, and so on.

Thirdly, it should be noted from the outset that British Council figures intentionally exclude some categories of overseas students and trainees altogether, in particular (i) those in secondary schools, of whom there are thought to be quite a large number in the private sector, and (ii) those who come for periods of less than six months. Probably the first of these omissions is the more important. Questions arise in one's mind about the link between attendance at private schools and later attendance at public sector higher education institutions.* Should, for example, some foreign exchange and other benefits and some costs from the private secondary sector account be weighed with the tertiary account, on the grounds that the motivation for secondary school attendance in Britain is to gain access to higher and further education? Do overseas students use public school attendance to get residence qualifications which entitles them to 'home fees' in tertiary education? Further enquiry into such questions would seem to be needed.

Overall Numbers and Proportions

4. Accepting the caveats and definitional limitations listed above, the growth of overseas student numbers can be summarised from Table 1 as in Table A below. From this it can be seen that the overall numbers have increased by more than one and a half times in the past eighteen years, but this is compounded of very different rates of growth between the public and non-public sectors. The public sector of higher and further education has grown by 244% while the private sector has increased by only 67% over the same period. The trends have not been at all even however. Up to 1967 the non-public category was in fact the larger. But in the last ten years the position has entirely changed. The absolute number of non-public sector students has dropped; the public sector has almost trebled, and its share of the total has increased from 45% to 70% since 1967. Herein surely lies some of the explanation of the high level of recent government concern over the number and cost of overseas students in Britain.

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* Whilst these questions have been raised here in relation to private secondary schools, they are equally pertinent to certain categories covered by the British Council figures, for example to those in private colleges or on non-advanced courses in further education.

TABLE A. Growth and Composition of Overseas Student Numbers 1959/60 to 1977/78, by main category of institution

YEAR	PUBLIC SECTOR						ALL OTHER		GRAND TOTAL	
	Universities		Non-University		Total					
	Students	% Total	Students	% Total	Students	% Total	Students	% Total	Students	%
1959/60	11,001	(23)	13,997	(29)	24,998	(53)	22,522	(47)	47,520	(100)
1967/68	15,866	(23)	15,225	(22)	31,091	(45)	38,740	(55)	69,831	(100)
1977/78	35,888	(29)	50,219	(41)	86,107	(70)	37,652	(30)	123,759	(100)
Growth 1959-77	226%		259%		244%		67%		160%	

5. The trends in each of the main sectors shown in Table A are analysed in later sections of the paper, and are summarised at the end (paragraph 31).

6. As well as the overall number, the proportion of overseas students in the total UK student body is also of interest to policy makers. The evidence on this point from the Statistical Appendix (Tables 2, 4 and 7) is summarised in Table B below, covering universities and the non-university public sector. It can be seen from this table that the proportion of overseas students in the public sector has increased in the 1970s after a fall in the 1960s. Over the past ten years the increase in the proportion at universities has been considerable at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The Robbins Committee estimated in 1962/63 that some 10% of places in higher education were occupied by overseas students, and assumed in its projections that this proportion of overseas students in higher education would continue, reaching about 50,000 in 1980/81. But overseas student numbers grew faster than predicted by Robbins and already in 1977/78 stood at 58,563 for universities and advanced courses in non-university higher and further education institutions.

TABLE B. Overseas students as proportion of total student body in UK public sector institutions, selected years

Year	Universities			Other HE/FE
	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Total	
1959/60			10.2	
1965/66	28.7	5.3	9.2	
1967/68	25.0	3.8	7.5	6.7
1975/76	34.2	6.5	11.7	8.8
1977/78	36.6	7.3	12.3	

7. The number and proportion of overseas students in the public sector seem to have increased for at least two years after 1975/76 the 'base year' used in the January 1977 DES circular, which tried to set limits on the expansion in the number of overseas students. However it is not clear that this represents any flouting of government policy by the institutions. To substantiate this it would be necessary to study the trend of admissions in the last few years, for it is possible for the trend of overall enrolments to move in a direction contrary to the trend in admissions in the short-term*. Moreover, many candidates must already have been accepted for the 1977/78 academic year by the time the DES circular was issued in January 1977.

8. The issue of proportions naturally leads on to the question of whether and how far it can be said that overseas students are depriving UK students of places. Unfortunately the 'displacement effect' if any cannot be calculated from these tables. In the case of university admissions it can be seen (Appendix Table 6) that, as might be expected, a lower proportion of overseas applicants than home applicants is accepted for undergraduate study. To draw valid conclusions from this one would need to study carefully the qualifications of each group of applicants and to be sure that what UCCA calls the 'real field' of candidates (those fully qualified and persisting with their applications) is truly comparable for the two groups. It is noteworthy that in the areas known to be most competitive, such as medicine, the proportion of overseas undergraduate acceptances is particularly low; and it is highest in science which is one of the areas where there is greatest difficulty in attracting qualified UK applicants.

* Note: UCCA reports overseas undergraduate admissions to British universities as 5,271 in 1975, 5,479 in 1976, 5,705 in 1977 and 5,573 in 1978.

Further research is needed into the extent to which overseas students may deprive of places (i) UK qualified applicants and (ii) UK applicants better qualified than the overseas applicants themselves. Or are overseas students simply 'infilling' places already existing which might otherwise remain empty?

9. The question of infilling (and therefore low real cost) as against courses directly geared to catering wholely for overseas students is impossible to resolve at the aggregate level covered by the statistics in the Appendix Tables or by Table B above. One needs to get down to the level of specific institutions and courses. An average of 7 or 10% of overseas students at a certain level or in a certain subject may be compounded of a large majority of institutions and courses with only 3 or 5% overseas students whilst a small minority of courses has 50 or 70% overseas students. The key question here is the degree of concentration.

10. The very high proportions of overseas students in the postgraduate population in UK universities (Table 2) suggest that some such courses do indeed cater mainly for overseas students. This is borne out by Table 5 showing that in engineering and also in agriculture, forestry and veterinary science, the overseas post-graduates account for well over half the students. Clearly one cannot talk of mere 'infilling' in these instances. Even in such cases however it does not necessarily follow that these overseas postgraduates are a straight liability even to the UK education system itself (let alone to Britain's overall economic and diplomatic interests). It could be that a significant portion of these overseas postgraduates are making an important contribution to British scientific and technological research programmes by assisting leading academic research workers. Educationalists might also claim they are valuably contributing both to the quality of studies of their UK counterparts and to sustaining programmes whose continuation is vital to the retention of the best British academics in higher education. There is obviously scope for serious enquiry here. It must be accepted that relevant evidence would be both subjective and objective in nature. Of course even if it were found that the balance of long term advantage to the British education system was negative, the tenure system for academic staff might preclude the possibility of making substantial savings by closing particular courses in the short-term.

Trends in the university sector

11. Appendix Tables 2-6 present the main body of evidence about overseas student numbers and trends in British universities. The first striking point to be noticed is that the numbers have trebled in the last twenty years (Table 2).

Second, in contrast to the Robbins Committee expectation of a firm trend towards a higher proportion of postgraduates in the overseas student body in universities, the undergraduate element has remained strong. Not only that, but between 1973 and 1977 the undergraduate proportion in the overseas student body rose from 40% in 1972/73 to 48% in 1977/78 and thus reverted almost to the level of 1965 when undergraduates constituted a majority of overseas students (Table C below). This development has contradicted forecasts that as university institutions developed overseas, students would be much less inclined to come to Britain for study at undergraduate level. One explanation of the trend probably lies largely in a tendency for wealthy but possibly vulnerable minorities, especially in Malaysia and certain other Asian countries, to seek undergraduate places in Britain for their children (see below - para 28).

TABLE C

Overseas Students in the Public Sector of British Higher and Further Education - Selected years

Type of Institution and Level of Course		1965/66		1969/70		1973/74		1977/78	
		Number	%GT	Number	%GT	Number	%GT	Number	%GT
Universities									
Postgraduate		8,052 (50)	24.6	9,799 (58)	30.7	15,141 (60)	28.5	18,552 (52)	21.5
Undergraduate		8,204 (50)	25.1	7,141 (42)	22.4	10,177 (40)	19.1	17,336 (48)	20.1
Total		16,256 (100)	49.8	16,940 (100)	53.1	25,318 (100)	47.6	35,888 (100)	41.7
Colleges of Education		596	1.8	504	1.6	577	1.1	*	
Advanced Courses	Polytechnic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,434	10.2	14,375	16.7
	Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,744	7.0	8,300	9.6
	Total	5,801 (37)	17.8	5,140 (36)	16.1	9,178 (34)	17.3	22,675 (45)	26.3
Non Advanced Courses	Polytechnic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	704	1.3	1,112	1.3
	Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,387	32.7	26,432	30.7
	Total	10,021 (63)	30.7	9,315 (64)	29.2	18,091 (66)	34.0	27,544 (55)	32.0
Total		15,822 (100)	48.4	14,455 (100)	45.3	27,269 (100)	51.3	50,219 (100)	58.3
Grand Total		32,674	100	31,899	100	53,164	100	86,107	100

* included in other higher and further education

Sources: Appendix Tables 2 and 7

Figures in brackets denote percentages by level for universities, and for other higher and further education separately.

12. Third, the overseas university students are concentrated very heavily in engineering and technology, science and other applied subjects (Tables 3 and 4) and this concentration, already marked in 1967/68, has increased in the decade since. Only in engineering and technology do overseas students account for a really substantial proportion of the total UK undergraduate student body - 22% in 1977/78. At postgraduate level however they account for a third or more of students in every subject group except education; with exceptionally high proportions in medicine, dentistry and health (44%), agriculture, forestry and veterinary science (56%) and engineering and technology (58%).

Trends in non-university higher and further education

13. Tables 7-10 of the Statistical Appendix and Table C above set out the main facts in this sector. Overall numbers (discounting category transfers) have quintupled in the twenty years from 1958/59, rising from 10,441 to 50,219 in 1977/78. Since 1964/65 the numbers have trebled. The advanced course category has been fairly constant within the total, representing 42% in 1964/65 and 45% in 1977/78, though it fell to rather under a third in the early 1970s (32.6% in 1972/73), so the trend in the 1970s has been in rather sharp distinction to that of the 1960s. It is the growth of polytechnic numbers - 2½ times as many overseas students in 1977/78 as only four years earlier (Table 7) - that has been most spectacular.

14. As a proportion of total students in this sector the overseas students share has risen from 6.7% in 1966/67 to 9.5% ten years later (Table 7).

15. As with the universities one finds that on advanced courses it is engineering and technology, and social administrative and business studies that account for the great majority of the overseas students (Table 9). Together these accounted in 1977/78 for 72% of overseas students on advanced courses in polytechnics and 68% of those on advanced courses in other non-university higher and further education establishments. At the non-advanced level, which is almost entirely concentrated outside the polytechnics, the 13,377 students doing GCE and SCE constituted 58% of classified non-advanced students outside polytechnics. Further information about the educational histories and aspirations of this large 'GCE and SCE' group, constituting one in six of overseas students in the public sector in Britain, would probably yield some fascinating insights.

16. Amongst the advanced course overseas students it is those on degree courses who have increased most rapidly (Table 10), doubtless reflecting the development of degree courses in the polytechnics in recent years.

Overseas students outside the public sector of education

17. Trends in this sector are show in Appendix Table 11, and Table D below. These highlight the 'catch-all' nature of this grouping, which contains some very disparate elements. Over the last twenty years a most significant component of this sector has been private colleges whose numbers of overseas students have risen from 5,500 to 19,800 between 1962/63 and 1977/78, increasing their share of non-public sector overseas students from 17% to 53% in the same period (Table D). Nursing has also been prominent: it rose rapidly to reach a peak of 20,000 students in 1973/74 but four years later had declined to less than half. Inns of Court have had a steadily decreasing number of overseas students over the last two decades, and their share of the non-public sector overseas students has also declined. The same applies to "industry/professional/government etc".

TABLE D

Overseas Students outside the Public Sector in Selected Years

Category	1962/63		1967/68		1972/73		1977/78	
	No	(%)	No	(%)	No	(%)	No	(%)
Inns of Court *	2,333	(7.0)	1,697	(4.4)	538	(1.4)	383	(1.0)
Nursing	13,542	(40.7)	17,735	(45.8)	19,839	(52.7)	9,910	(26.3)
Private colleges*	5,534	(16.7)	8,594	(22.2)	9,076	(24.1)	19,826	(52.7)
Other (mainly industry/professional/govt)*	11,826	(35.6)	10,714	(27.6)	8,171	(21.8)	7,533	(20.0)
Total	33,235	(100)	38,740	(100)	37,624	(100)	37,652	(100)

Source: Appendix Table 11

* Approximate

18. The history of the non-public sector, at least as recorded in British Council statistics, is very different from that of the public sector. After an extremely rapid rise in the early 1960s (mostly accounted for by the nursing group) the numbers then stabilised and in 1977/78 when they stood at 37,700 they were less than ten years earlier. Once again however it must be emphasised how diverse are

the components of the group and for this reason it seems necessary to discuss each sub-category separately. The figures in Table 11 should be regarded as minima for the category in question, and represent under-recording, perhaps to a high degree in some cases. The British Council is obliged to depend on the willingness of organisations and institutions to provide figures, and this can vary from one body to another, and one year to another.

19. The Inns of Court. The figures given are approximate only, but there has undoubtedly been a real decline from 2,800 in 1959/60 to 400 in 1977/78. In 1959/60, 1110 of the students were reported to be from Nigeria, compared with only 9 in 1977/78. The decline in numbers has been at least partly due to a tightening up of educational and related requirements in this country, for overseas students wishing to read for the bar.

20. Nursing. The number of student and pupil nurses from overseas rose to a peak of almost 20,000 in the early 1970s, but has now suffered a decline. Nursing students constitute a high proportion of hospital staff, and in addition to receiving training they provide essential labour for the hospitals. It is reasonable to assume that the recruitment of overseas nursing trainees was primarily in response to Britain's own shortages and the difficulty of attracting young people to enter and remain in the profession. The recent decline in overseas nursing student numbers to under 10,000 in 1977/78 is due to a number of factors. Increased unemployment has made it easier to attract 'home' trainees to nursing, while at the same time tighter money has led to a reduction in training places. The minimum entrance requirements have gone up, so that it has become more difficult to obtain admission with a poor showing of 'O' levels. In addition, nursing schools are now generally asking for an interview prior to admission, which makes it difficult for intending trainees who are not already in the country.

Little is known about the extent to which trainees from overseas return to their countries of origin after their training has been completed. Only a very small number come on sponsored training schemes, with a clear obligation to return home after training. In 1977/78 Ireland (2336 trainees), Malaysia (1984), and Mauritius (732) were the leading overseas countries with nursing trainees in Britain, and together accounted for more than half the total.

21. Other Hospital. This category numbering 1300 in 1977/78 has only been used by the British Council since 1968, and the figures are approximate. They cover training other than nursing which takes place in hospitals, e.g. hospital administration, physiotherapy etc.

22. Language Assistants. These are trainee teachers who are attached to British schools for practical experience. Numbers are approximate. None are from the Commonwealth, the majority coming from France, Germany and Spain. Numbers have fallen over the past few years to 3000 in 1977/78.

23. Industry, Business, the Professions and Government. This includes full-time trainees in industry at all levels, many taking qualifications by day release, block release, etc; those studying to be accountants, solicitors, architects etc., who are not on full-time courses; and trainees who come for practical experience with Government departments, the armed forces, nationalised industries, etc. Figures are very approximate and the trends shown in Table 11 look very erratic.

24. Other Institutions including Private Colleges. These include a wide variety of institutions independent of LEA and Government funding, schools of English, secretarial colleges, colleges of music, dance and drama etc. Some examples are given by the British Council. There are no official statistics covering this broad field, which includes both colleges recognised as efficient by the DES and others. The British Council collects its own statistics directly from the colleges in many cases, and knows that there is a high level of under-recording (despite the 20,000 reported in 1977/78) particularly from the unrecognised colleges. Any study of the impact of overseas students on the British economy and balance of payments might need to look rather closely at this group.

Countries of origin of overseas students

25. Table 12 shows the countries sending most overseas students to British public sector institutions in four different years, starting with 1964/65. It is striking that Malaysia and Iran in 1977/78 accounted for 23,000 students, well over a quarter of the total number of overseas students in the public sector that year. Seven countries - Malaysia, Iran, Nigeria, Hong Kong, USA, Greece and Sri Lanka - accounted for half the total number of public sector students, 42,864 out of 86,107.

26. An extraordinary feature of the list of countries with over 1000 public sector students in 1977/78 is that not a single Common Market country is among them (if one excludes Greece which is now in process of accession).

27. Those countries which have become much more prominent in the list in recent years are Malaysia, Iran, Hong Kong and Greece. The numbers from India, Pakistan and Ghana appear to have declined in absolute as well as relative terms, despite a trebling of overall overseas student totals in the public sector. These changes reflect a more general pattern which is that over the past ten years numbers of overseas students from the very poorest countries have declined in universities, though not in the non-university public sector in Britain. Throughout the public sector there seems to have been a percentage shift from the poorest countries with incomes per capita of under $500 p.a. and from the richest countries with incomes of over $5000 to the middle income countries which include the 'oil-rich' and more prosperous developing countries (Tables 14 and 15).

28. Table 13 confirms for the four largest countries of origin the strong growth of enrolments in undergraduate courses, in university, in polytechnic advanced courses and in other HE/FE non-advanced courses. It is rather remarkable that of the 8,500 increase in overseas undergraduates in British universities in the five year period 1972/3 to 1977/8 Malaysia alone should account for 3,700 (44% of the increase) Iran for 1,500 (18%) and Hong Kong for 1,000 (12%). These countries together were thus responsible for almost three quarters of the increase. In these and other countries one can readily identify wealthy groups, sometimes constituting ethnic minorities, who might wish to take out 'insurance' for their children's future in the form of a British qualification with international currency. But this is pure speculation and it is clear that a rather close study would be needed to determine the background socio-economic and political status of those sending their children here to study.

Sponsorship and Finances of overseas students

29. Not a great deal seems to be known about the sources of income or expenditure of overseas students in Britain even though this is vital information in relation to the impact of overseas students on the British economy and balance of payments. The British Council (Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, 1977/78) states:

> At present there is little information about the sources of finance of all categories of overseas students. It is believed that only about one-quarter of all overseas students i.e. some 30,940, are supported by some form of scholarship award.
>
> Sponsored students who arrived in Britain in 1977-78 included 1334 United Nations Fellows, 24 Council of Europe Fellows, 33 OECD Fellows. Arrivals under the various schemes of British Government Technical

Assistance numbered 7497 Study Fellows. The British Council awarded through its overseas Representatives 572 scholarships mainly for postgraduate studies. This figure is made up of 511 British Council Scholarships and 61 British Council Fellows and Euroscholars. The number of scholarships awarded by the Confederation of British Industry was 89. 65 Marshall Scholars arrived. There were also 193 Rhodes Scholars in the country.

30. The DES/ODM estimated a "stock" total of 12,000 students under Aid in 1977/78, whereas the British Council figures of sponsored students, totalling 9807, refer to new arrivals, apart from Rhodes Scholars. Moreover, many of the Technical Assistance Study Fellows are excluded from the Council's figures for the public sector of education, either because they are in training establishments outside the public sector of education or because they are in Britain for under six months. No valid estimate can therefore be made about awards from other sources e.g. home governments, employers, etc.

Main features and trends

31. This has not been an exhaustive survey, but it does to some extent portray the 'relief' of the overseas student terrain. Certain trends and certain 'lumpinesses' in the overseas student numbers are evident. Just a few of these may be highlighted here

(1) Since 1967 the public sector has become dominant in the totals for overseas students given by the British Council, and within that sector non-university institutions have become more important than university in numerical terms. Polytechnics have been a particularly fast-growing group.

(2) The proportions of overseas students, after falling during the 1960s, at least in universities, recovered in the 1970s and are now higher than in the 1960s.

(3) The proportion of overseas students in the student body is particularly large at postgraduate level in the universities, and in some fields exceeds the British students.

(4) Nevertheless it has recently been undergraduate courses where overseas students' growth has been greatest within the universities, contrary to some earlier expectations.

(5) Overseas students are particularly concentrated in engineering and technology, and to a lesser extent in science and other applied subjects.

(6) There is a large 'lump' in the HE/FE sector of overseas students doing GCE and SCE courses.

(7) The non-public sector totals, though fairly constant, conceal a dramatic shift from nursing to 'other private colleges'.

(8) There is a heavy concentration by country with the seven largest 'senders' accounting for half the overseas public sector students, and the two largest for over a quarter.

(9) There has been some shift in the overseas countries of origin away from the poorest and richest countries and towards the middle-income countries.

(10) Europe is badly under-represented among overseas students in Britain.

32. What is perhaps most clear from this paper is that 'overseas students' is a category which covers a host of different situations which could, through careful analysis, be better distinguished from each other. There would appear to be considerable scope for selecting priorities in policy terms rather than applying totally indiscriminate measures to all overseas students irrespective of type and level of study, sponsorship or country of origin.

33. Just a few of the topics on which much more information is most obviously needed are

(i) concentration of overseas students by course

(ii) sponsorship of overseas students

(iii) longitudinal studies/life histories of students to trace their routes through the British education system, and their stay in Britain more generally

(iv) entry qualifications, length of courses and performance on them by overseas students relative to British students.

(v) those categories outside the public sector for which present data are described as only "approximate"

(vi) distribution of overseas students in "other private colleges" by type of course to show for example proportions on English language courses, on courses leading to GCE and other academic qualifications, on other specified types of courses etc.

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Table 1 - Growth of the Overseas Student Population in the U.K., 1959/60 to 1977/78, main categories of student

YEAR	PUBLIC SECTOR								ALL OTHER CATEGORIES Approx.	GRAND TOTAL Approx.
	UNIVERSITIES		NON-UNIVERSITY					PUBLIC SECTOR TOTAL		
						TOTAL				
	Numbers	(Growth)	Polytechnics	(Other) HE/FE	Colleges of Education	Numbers	(Growth)			
1959/60	11,001			11,944	2,053	13,997		24,998	22,522	47,520
1962/63	13,919			15,583	1,582	17,165		31,084	33,235	64,319
1966/67	17,478 a			17,709 a	532	18,241		35,719	37,674	73,393
1967/68 b	15,866	(100)		14,726	499	15,225	(100)	31,091	38,740	69,831
1972/73 c	22,410	(141)		22,237	563	22,800	(150)	45,210	37,624	82,834
1973/74 d	25,318	(160)	6,138	21,131	577	27,846	(183)	53,164	42,045	95,209
1974/75	28,264	(178)	7,710	26,107	667	34,484	(226)	62,748	37,861	100,609
1975/76	31,831	(201)	10,706	32,523	736	43,965	(289)	75,796	38,268	114,064
1976/77	34,454	(217)	14,295	33,280	795	48,320	(317)	82,774	42,168	124,942
1977/78	35,888	(226)	15,487	34,732	d	50,219	(330)	86,107	37,652	123,759

Source British Council; Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, various editions.

Notes
a. The Colleges of Advanced Technology were transferred to the University Sector in 1964/65, having been previously included in Non-University Higher and Further Education.

b. The new definition 'Overseas Students for the Purposes of Fees' has been used for public sector students from 1967/68 onwards.

c. Students from the Republic of Ireland are included from 1971/72 onwards, not having previously been regarded as overseas students. (In 1971/72 there were 2425, of whom 2010 were nurses; in 1977/78 there were 3173, of whom 2336 were nurses.)

d. Polytechnics are distinguished as a separate category of Higher and Further Education from 1973/74 onwards, having previously been included with the 'other' colleges. (i.e. technical colleges, colleges of technology etc). Figures for the Colleges of Education were merged in 1977/78.

B. Overseas Students in U.K. Universities (Tables 2-6)

Table 2 - Overseas Students at U.K. Universities 1950/51 - 1977/78

Year	Overseas Student Numbers			Overseas Students as % of all Students		
	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Total	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Total
1950/51			8242			
1959/60			11001			10.2
1962/63			13919			11.1
1963/64			14014			10.7
1964/65	7535	7446	14981			10.3
1965/66	8052	8204	16256	28.7	5.3	9.2
1966/67	9135	8343	17478			9.0
1967/68	8919	6947	15866	25.0	3.8	7.5
1968/69	9019	6956	15975			7.3
1969/70	9799	7141	16940	24.7	3.7	7.4
1970/71	10867	7471	18338			7.7
1971/72	11975	7735	19710			8.2
1972/73	13585	8825	22410	28.1	4.4	8.9
1973/74	15141	10177	25318			9.9
1974/75	16390	11874	28264			10.9
1975/76	17587	14244	31831	34.2	6.5	11.7
1976/77	18433	16021	34454	35.4	7.0	12.2
1977/78	18552	17336	35888	36.6	7.3	12.3

Source Student numbers. British Council: Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, various editions.

Note Percentages are based on Education Statistics for the U.K., various editions. (H.M.S.O.) (Note that the figures for numbers of overseas students in Education Statistics for the U.K. differ slightly from the British Council ones)

Table 3 - Overseas Students in U.K. Universities: subject studied (major groups), 1967/68 and 1977/78

Subject Group	1967/68						1977/78					
	Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Total		Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Education	479		230		709		1393		241		1634	
Medicine, dentistry and health	911	10.2	789	11.4	1700	10.7	1646	8.9	1120	6.5	2766	7.7
Engineering and technology	1784	20.0	2564	36.9	4348	27.4	4002	21.6	7399	42.7	11401	31.8
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	329		124		453		607		112		719	
Science	1798	20.2	876	12.6	2674	16.9	4110	22.2	2920	16.8	7030	19.6
Social, administrative and business studies	1811	20.3	1210	17.4	3021	19.0	4074	22.0	3248	18.7	7322	20.4
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	183		173		356		570		221		791	
Language, literature and area studies	785		543		1328		1221		1000		2221	
Arts other than languages	839		438		1277		929		1075		2004	
Total	8919	100	6947	100	15866	100	18552	100	17336	100	35888	100

Source British Council: Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, 1967/68 and 1977/78

Table 4 - U.K. Universities: Overseas Students as a proportion of all Students, by subject studied. (major groups), 1975/76 and 1977/78

Subject Group	1975/76			1977/78		
Postgraduate	All Students	of which: Overseas	% Overseas	All Students	of which: Overseas	% Overseas
Education	9030	1180	13.1	8403	1354	16.1
Medicine, dentistry and health	2955	1243	42.1	3233	1427	44.1
Engineering and technology	6918	3829	55.3	6900	3971	57.6
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	1137	602	52.9	1084	606	55.9
Science	12106	4032	33.3	11756	4103	34.9
Social, administrative and business studies	10544	3743	35.5	10702	4021	37.6
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	1793	537	29.9	1714	569	33.2
Language, literature and area studies	3360	1190	35.4	3182	1184	37.2
Arts other than languages	2782	939	33.8	2700	923	34.2
Total	50626(a)	17295	34.2	49674	18158	36.6
Undergraduate						
Education	2267	134	5.9	3286	241	7.3
Medicine, dentistry and health	26050	1009	3.9	27517	1120	4.0
Engineering and technology	29999	5560	18.5	34311	7399	21.6
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	4131	116	2.8	4698	112	2.4
Science	50076	2230	4.5	53110	2920	5.5
Social, administrative and business studies	51287	2810	5.5	56807	3248	5.7
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	3843	216	5.6	4202	221	5.3
Language, literature and area studies	27915	1061	3.8	30420	1000	3.3
Arts other than languages	22513	1104	4.9	24110	1075	4.5
Total	218086(b)	14244(c)	6.5	238461	17336	7.3

Source 1975/76, unpublished figures from University Statistical Record; 1977/78, unpublished figures from University Grants Committee.

Note Figures for overseas students given above do not precisely correspond with those given by the British Council (e.g. Table 3)

(a) Total includes 1 student subject of study unknown (b) Total includes 5 students subject unknown (c) Total includes 4 students subject unknown.

Table 5 - Overseas Students in U.K. Universities: fields of study (major groups), men and women, 1976/77

Subject Group	POSTGRADUATE		UNDERGRADUATE		TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Education	118	92	802	481	920	573	1493
Medicine, dentistry and health	766	296	1174	352	1940	648	2588
Engineering and technology	6314	317	3934	177	10248	494	10742
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	85	30	561	65	646	95	741
Science	1613	927	3466	793	5079	1720	6799
Social, administrative and business studies	2051	1012	3051	799	5102	1811	6913
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	171	49	456	117	627	166	793
Language, literature and area studies	383	607	769	515	1152	1122	2274
Arts other than languages	559	624	652	269	1211	893	2104
Subject not known	4	3	-	-	4	3	7
Total	12064	3957	14865	3568			34454

Source Commonwealth Universities Yearbook, 1979, Appendix II, Table C.

Table 6 - U.K. Universities: candidates and acceptances via UCCA, home and overseas

Subject Group	Number of candidates accepted, expressed as % of number of applicants, for each subject group							
	Home				Overseas			
	1972	1975	1977	1978	1972	1975	1977	1978
Education	27.1	38.6	25.0	31.3	18.2	25.8	17.5	12.4
Medicine, dentistry and health	36.4	33.4	34.8	36.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	7.5
Engineering and technology	56.0	63.0	57.7	55.8	42.4	44.8	36.9	31.3
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	42.4	46.8	42.6	39.6	22.2	15.2	12.0	12.9
Science	68.2	77.9	75.7	75.6	47.8	60.9	59.7	62.3
Social, administrative and business studies	43.4	53.7	49.5	50.1	21.9	27.0	21.9	21.4
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	26.0	30.3	30.0	35.7	18.2	12.8	12.9	15.0
Language, literature and area studies	52.7	62.6	58.7	62.2	24.6	35.6	30.3	37.2
Arts other than languages	50.9	60.7	59.4	61.2	31.0	40.8	34.4	27.8
Total: All subject groups	50.6	57.2	54.2	55.2	27.1	32.9	29.1	27.0

Source UCCA Reports, 1971/72, 1974/75, 1976/77, 1977/78

Note Applications are for undergraduate places in the year in question. The figures show the relationship between total number of applicants for each subject group, and the total number of acceptances. They do not show the proportion of applicants who were accepted for the subject group for which they applied, since candidates may, of course, be accepted in groups other than the one for which they originally applied.

C. Overseas Students in Higher and Further Education (including Polytechnics) in U.K. (Tables 7-10)

Table 7 - Overseas Students in Higher and Further Education in the U.K. (outside the universities) 1958/59 - 1977/78

Year	Overseas student numbers (UK)			Overseas as % of all students (England and Wales only) (b)
	Advanced courses (a)	Non-advanced courses	Total	
1958/59			10441	
1959/60			11944	
1962/63			15583	
1963/64			16425	
1964/65 (c)	6964	9766	16724	
1965/66	5801	10021	15822	
1966/67	6529	11180	17709	
1967/68 (d)	5676	9050	14726	6.7
1968/69	5054	8744	13798	
1969/70	5140	9315	14455	
1970/71	5529	10183	15712	
1971/72 (e)	6724	12387	19111	
1972/73	7259	14978	22237	7.1
Higher and Further Education (excluding polytechnics)				
1973/74	3744	17387	21131	
1974/75	4968	21139	26107	
1975/76	6499	26024	32523	
1976/77	7214	26016	33280	
1977/78	8300	26432	34732	1973/4 8.7 1974/5 9.7 1975/6 8.8 1976/7 9.5
Polytechnics				
1973/74	5434	704	6138	
1974/75	6939	771	7710	
1975/76	9966	740	10706	
1976/77	13464	831	14295	
1977/78	14375	1112	15487	

Source Student numbers. British Council Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain various editions.
Percentages. Basic Education Statistics for the U.K.: Further Education, various editions

Notes (a) Advanced courses are courses leading to degrees and other qualifications above the standard of instruction required for OND or GCE 'A' level, or courses of equivalent standard.
(b) Percentage column includes polytechnics throughout, and the former Colleges of Education from 1975/76.

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Notes (contd) (c) Colleges of Advanced Technology were transferred to the university sector in 1964/65, having previously been included in the above figures.

(d) The 'fees' definition of overseas students is used from 1967/68 onwards.

(e) Students from the Republic of Ireland are included from 1971/72 onwards.

Table 8 - First-Year Students in (non-University) Higher and Further Education in England and Wales (Full-time and sandwich students only): men and women

Course Level	1967/8		1972/73		1975/76	
	All Students	of which: Overseas	All Students	of which: Overseas	All Students	of which: Overseas
Advanced Courses						
Men	25206	2686	31352	2962	41049	7598
Women	8135	362	12718	647	20007	1497
Total	33341	3048 (9.1%)	44070	3609 (8.2%)	61056	9095 (14.9%)
Non-Advanced						
Men	52360	4670	71958	7598	90251	14487
Women	36919	1215	54862	2865	77693	5108
Total	89279	5885 (6.6%)	126820	10463 (8.3%)	167944	19595 (11.7%)
All Courses						
Men	77566	7356	103310	10560	131300	22085
Women	45054	1577	67580	3512	97700	6605
Total	122620	8933 (7.3%)	170890	14072 (8.2%)	229000	28690 (12.5%)

Source Statistics of Education, Vol.3: Further Education, 1967, 1972, 1975.

Note Percentages shown are overseas students as a proportion of all students in each category.

Table 9 - Overseas Students in (non-university) Higher and Further Education in the U.K.: Subject of study

1967/68 Higher and Further Education including Polytechnics

Subject Group	Advanced Courses		Non-advanced Courses		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Education	22		-		22	
Medicine, dentistry and health	138		43		181	
Engineering and technology	3008	48.1	1671	18.3	4679	30.4
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	27		77		104	
Science	408		138		546	
Social, administrative and business studies	1900	30.4	1694	18.6	3594	23.4
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	393		632		1025	
Language, literature and area studies	36		341		377	
Arts other than languages	57		-		57	
Music, drama, art and design	263		358		621	
GCE, SCE, CSE	-		4174	45.7	4174	27.2
All subjects	6252	100.0	9128	100.0	15380	100.0

.../Cont'd

Table 9 continued

1977/78 Higher and Further Education

Subject Group	Polytechnics						Other H.E./F.E.					
	Advanced	%	Non-Advanced	%	Total	%	Advanced	%	Non-Advanced	%	Total	%
Education	243		-		243		1047		45		1042	
Medicine, dentistry and health	231		19		250		175		76		251	
Engineering and technology	6201	43.1	152	13.7	6353	41.0	2267	27.3	4867	18.4	7134	20.5
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	-		1		1		32		142		174	
Science	2160	15.0	9		2169	14.0	197		593		790	
Social, administrative and business studies	4163	29.0	40	3.6	4203	27.1	3371	40.6	1927	7.3	5298	15.3
Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	902		52		954		559		970		1529	
Language, literature and area studies	165		2		167		52		149		201	
Arts other than languages	21		-		21		43		-		43	
Music, drama, art and design	289		146		435		557		907		1464	
GCE, SCE, CSE	-		9		9		-		13377	50.6	13377	38.5
Other, unclassified	-		682		682		-		3379	12.8	3379	9.7
All subjects	14375	100.0	1112	100.0	15487	100.0	8300	100.0	26432	100.0	34732	100.0

Source British Council Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, 1967/68 and 1977/78.

Table 10 - Full-time and Sandwich Students from outside the U.K. enrolled at (non-university) Public Sector and assisted establishments in the U.K. - Types of Courses

Level and Type of Course	1967/68	1972/73	1976/77
Advanced			
Degrees	2020	2404	8409
HND/HNC	1304	1590	3179
Other Adv.	2947	3259	9669
Total	6271	7253	21257
Non-Advanced			
OND/ONC	1073	2184	3431
City and Guilds	608	1068	1716
GCE	4172	7097	13615
Other	3277	4636	9014
Total	9130	14985	27776
Grand Total	15401	22238	49033

Source Educational Statistics for the U.K. (HMSO), 1967, 1972, 1976.

Table 11 - Overseas Students outside the Public Sector 1959/60 - 1977/78

Year	Inns of Court (approx)		Nursing		Other Hospital (approx)		Language Assistants		Industry (approx)		Business and Professional (approx)		Government (approx)		Private Colleges etc (approx)		TOTAL	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1959/60	2775	(12.3)	5850	(26.0)	←				7747	(34.4)	→				6150	(27.3)	22522	(100.0)
1962/63	2333	(7.0)	13542	(40.7)	←				11826	(35.6)	→				5534	(16.7)	33235	(100.0)
1967/68	1697	(4.4)	17735	(45.8)	-		2858	(7.4)	4038	(10.4)	←		3818	(9.9)	8594	(22.2)	38740	(100.0)
1972/73	538	(1.4)	19839	(52.7)	385	(1.0)	4021	(10.7)	1656	(4.4)	1626	(4.3)	483	(1.3)	9076	(24.1)	37624	(100.0)
1973/74	528	(1.3)	19877	(47.3)	405	(1.0)	4502	(10.7)	1094	(2.6)	826	(2.0)	534	(1.3)	14279	(34.0)	42045	(100.0)
1974/75	592	(1.6)	16974	(44.8)	612	(1.6)	4521	(11.9)	688	(1.8)	453	(1.2)	176	(0.5)	13845	(36.6)	37861	(100.0)
1975/76	900	(2.4)	17444	(45.6)	558	(1.5)	4692	(12.3)	261	(0.7)	250	(0.7)	174	(0.5)	13989	(36.6)	38268	(100.0)
1976/77	424	(1.0)	14202	(33.7)	1330	(3.2)	3379	(8.0)	1093	(2.6)	1155	(2.7)	237	(0.6)	20348	(48.3)	42168	(100.0)
1977/78	383	(1.0)	9910	(26.3)	1324	(3.5)	3003	(8.0)	←		3206	(8.5)	→		19826	(52.7)	37652	(100.0)

Source British Council Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, various editions.

E. Countries of Origin of Overseas Students in U.K. (Tables 12-15)

Table 12 - Countries with more than 1000 public sector students in the U.K., selected years

(i) In rank order

1964/65		1969/70		1974/75		1977/78	
1. Nigeria	4082	1. USA	2360	1. Malaysia	7010	1. Malaysia	12856
2. India	2758	2. Malaysia	1713	2. Iran	5222	2. Iran	10079
3. Iraq	1604	3. India	1668	3. Nigeria	3533	3. Nigeria	6251
4. USA	1531	4. Pakistan	1577	4. USA	3248	4. Hong Kong	4585
5. Pakistan	1513	5. Nigeria	1473	5. Hong Kong	2931	5. USA	3415
6. Ghana	1355	6. Kenya	1275	6. Greece	2735	6. Greece	3325
7. Malaysia	1200	7. Cyprus	1179	7. Kenya	1946	7. Sri Lanka	2353
8. Iran	1107	8. Sri Lanka	1153	8. Cyprus	1892	8. Iraq	2163
9. Kenya	1087	9. Iran	1074	9. India	1881	9. Singapore	1718
		10. Canada	1057	10. Sri Lanka	1659	10. Cyprus	1601
		11. Hong Kong	1053	11. Pakistan	1311	11. Turkey	1585
				12. Iraq	1278	12. Jordan	1482
				13. Turkey	1178	13. Rhodesia	1446
				14. Canada	1097	14. Kenya	1356
				15. Singapore	1010	15. India	1340
						16. Canada	1137
						17. Pakistan	1127
						18. Venezuela	1076
						19. Algeria	1027

Source and Notes: see over

Table 12 - Countries with more than 1000 public sector students in the U.K., selected years

(ii) In alphabetical order

	1964/65		1969/70		1974/75		1977/78	
	No.	Rank Order (over 1000)	No.	Rank Order (over 1000)	No.	Rank Order (over 1000)	No.	Rank Order (over 1000)
Algeria	(7)		(34)		(346)		1027	19
Canada	(719)		1057	10	1097	14	1137	16
Cyprus	(625)		1179	7	1892	8	1601	10
Ghana	1355	6	(506)		(791)		(813)	
Greece	(596)		(973)		2735	6	3325	6
Hong Kong	(613)		1053	11	2931	5	4585	4
India	2758	2	1668	3	1881	9	1340	15
Iran	1107	8	1074	9	5222	2	10079	2
Iraq	1604	3	(641)		1278	12	2163	8
Jordan	(213)		(303)		(720)		1482	12
Kenya	1087	9	1275	6	1946	7	1356	14
Malaysia	1200	7	1713	2	7010	1	12856	1
Nigeria	4082	1	1473	5	3533	3	6251	3
Pakistan	1513	5	1577	4	1311	11	1127	17
Rhodesia	(283)		(330)		(578)		1446	13
Singapore	(331)		(545)		1010	15	1718	9
Sri Lanka	(554)		1153	8	1659	10	2353	7
Turkey	(321)		(514)		1178	13	1585	11
USA	1531	4	2360	1	3248	4	3415	5
Venezuela	(58)		(141)		(379)		1076	18

Source British Council Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, various editions.

Notes (a) The 1964/65 and 1969/70 figures for Pakistan include students coming from what is now Bangladesh.
(b) Figures are in brackets where number is less than 1000.

Table 13 - Public Sector Students from selected individual countries, 1959/60 to 1977/78

(a) MALAYSIA

Year	Universities			Polytechnics			Other HE/FE non-university			Colleges of Education	Total
	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Total	Advanced Courses	Non-Advanced Courses	Total	Advanced Courses	Non-Advanced Courses	Total		
1959/60	→	→	276	→	→	→	→	→	445	646	1367
1960/61	→	→	310	→	→	→	→	→	414	631	1355
1961/62	→	→	330	→	→	→	→	→	435	613	1378
1962/63	→	→	353	→	→	→	→	→	489	336	1178
1963/64	→	→	370	→	→	→	→	→	598	328	1296
1964/65	112	301	413	→	→	→	362	390	752	35	1200
1965/66	125	332	457	→	→	→	310	415	725	34	1216
1966/67	158	403	561	→	→	→	345	510	846	25	1432
1967/68	164	433	597	→	→	→	349	454	803	21	1421
1968/69	193	467	664	→	→	→	362	474	836	20	1520
1969/70	217	480	697	→	→	→	401	597	998	18	1713
1970/71	287	533	820	→	→	→	548	800	1348	8	2176
1971/72	278	514	792	→	→	→	750	975	1725	10	2527
1972/73	382	663	1045	→	→	→	912	1385	2297	7	3349
1973/74	467	1165	1632	874	43	917	456	1894	2350	7	4906
1974/75	550	1806	2356	1281	60	1341	677	2623	3300	13	7010
1975/76	663	2687	3350	2036	52	2088	992	3743	4735	16	10189
1976/77	743	3338	4081	2824	41	2865	1122	3860	4982	30	11958
1977/78	806	3922	4728	3226	27	3253	1141	3734	4875	←	12856

Source British Council: Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, various editions.

Note The above figures include Sabah and Sarawak, and exclude Singapore, for all years, regardless of political changes.

Table 13 - Public Sector Students from selected individual countries, 1959/60 to 1977/78

(b) IRAN

Year	Universities			Polytechnics			Other HE/FE non-university			Colleges of Education	Total
	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Total	Advanced Courses	Non-Advanced Courses	Total	Advanced Courses	Non-Advanced Courses	Total		
1959/60	→	→	207	→	→	→	→	→	541	2	750
1960/61	→	→	261	→	→	→	→	→	657	2	920
1961/62	→	→	279	→	→	→	→	→	770	9	1058
1962/63	→	→	284	→	→	→	→	→	768	8	1060
1963/64	→	→	292	→	→	→	→	→	799	3	1094
1964/65	102	186	288	→	→	→	256	559	815	4	1107
1965/66	124	216	340	→	→	→	151	515	666	2	1008
1966/67	143	217	360	→	→	→	180	583	763	1	1124
1967/68	136	149	285	→	→	→	138	534	672	2	959
1968/69	148	127	275	→	→	→	143	566	709	1	985
1969/70	195	162	357	→	→	→	143	573	716	1	1074
1970/71	233	174	407	→	→	→	143	727	870	-	1277
1971/72	326	151	477	→	→	→	200	964	1164	3	1644
1972/73	500	137	637	→	→	→	236	1428	1664	3	2304
1973/74	710	275	985	231	26	257	121	2295	2416	1	3659
1974/75	962	355	1317	370	41	411	161	3331	3492	2	5222
1975/76	1168	472	1640	827	39	866	272	4671	4943	3	7452
1976/77	1457	598	2055	1369	83	1452	348	5344	5692	3	9202
1977/78	1378	730	2108	1655	151	1806	540	5625	6165	←	10079

Source British Council: Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, various editions.

Table 13 - Public Sector Students from selected individual countries, 1959/60 to 1977/78

(c) NIGERIA

Year	Universities			Polytechnics			Other HE/FE non-university			Colleges of Education	Total
	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Total	Advanced Courses	Non-Advanced Courses	Total	Advanced Courses	Non-Advanced Courses	Total		
1959/60	→	→	883	→	→	→	→	→	1587	100	2570
1060/61	→	→	1010	→	→	→	→	→	2014	100	3124
1961/62	→	→	1124	→	→	→	→	→	2384	273	3781
1962/63	→	→	1090	→	→	→	→	→	2827	239	4156
1963/64	→	→	1022	→	→	→	→	→	2959	135	4116
1964/65	284	633	917	→	→	→	1338	1725	3063	102	4082
1965/66	333	622	955	→	→	→	1437	1736	3173	68	4197
1966/67	364	540	904	→	→	→	1468	1827	3295	61	4260
1967/68	310	340	641	→	→	→	1105	997	2102	41	2784
1968/69	277	268	545	→	→	→	617	557	1174	38	1757
1969/70	321	208	529	→	→	→	518	382	900	44	1473
1970/71	321	231	552	→	→	→	345	355	700	40	1292
1971/72	432	176	608	→	→	→	352	569	921	48	1577
1972/73	463	170	633	→	→	→	461	843	1304	47	1984
1973/74	529	226	755	304	49	353	411	1109	1520	37	2665
1974/75	651	267	918	442	56	498	664	1393	2057	60	3533
1975/76	674	307	981	703	61	764	1032	1813	2845	46	4636
1976/77	807	365	1172	1111	78	1189	1333	1806	3139	74	5574
1977/78	1030	436	1466	1293	91	1384	1533	1848	3401	←	6251

Source British Council: Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, various editions

Table 13 - Public Sector Students from selected individual countries, 1959/60 to 1977/78

(d) HONG KONG

Year	Universities			Polytechnics			Other HE/FE non-university			Colleges of Education	Total
	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Total	Advanced Courses	Non-Advanced Courses	Total	Advanced Courses	Non-Advanced Courses	Total		
1959/60	→	→	253	→	→	→	→	→	242	10	505
1960/61	→	→	265	→	→	→	→	→	255	15	535
1961/62	→	→	275	→	→	→	→	→	215	33	523
1962/63	→	→	260	→	→	→	→	→	241	29	530
1963/64	→	→	251	→	→	→	→	→	256	18	525
1964/65	130	140	270	→	→	→	86	235	321	22	613
1965/66	134	171	305	→	→	→	91	381	472	18	795
1966/67	156	219	375	→	→	→	124	538	662	14	1051
1967/68	152	202	354	→	→	→	116	536	652	8	1014
1968/69	140	227	367	→	→	→	129	497	626	7	1000
1969/70	145	239	384	→	→	→	129	526	655	14	1053
1970/71	154	247	401	→	→	→	139	468	607	13	1021
1971/72	208	179	387	→	→	→	177	619	796	16	1199
1972/73	256	186	442	→	→	→	171	854	1025	9	1476
1973/74	316	331	647	211	23	234	97	1175	1272	7	2160
1974/75	355	521	876	270	21	291	138	1612	1750	14	2931
1975/76	387	692	1079	440	21	461	167	1997	2164	8	3712
1976/77	401	898	1299	575	11	586	194	2075	2269	10	4164
1977/78	401	1067	1468	569	16	585	207	2325	2532	←	4585

Source British Council: Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, various editions

Table 14 - Overseas Students in U.K. Universities classified by per capita income level of home country

POSTGRADUATE

Annual per capita income	1967/68		1972/73		1977/78	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< $200	2193	24.7	1916	14.7	1823	10.3
$ 200-$ 499	1237	13.9	1952	15.0	3029	17.1
$ 500-$1999	1535	17.3	2932	22.5	5027	28.4
$2000-$4999	1123	12.6	2474	19.0	4305	24.3
$5000 +	2797	31.5	3767	28.9	3520	19.9
	8885	100.0	13041	100.0	17704	100.0
Unclassified	34		544		848	
Total	8919		13585		18552	

UNDERGRADUATE

Annual per capita income	1967/68		1972/73		1977/78	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< $200	923	13.3	522	8.6	717	4.5
$ 200-$ 499	1228	17.8	795	13.1	1367	8.5
$ 500-$1999	1782	25.8	1714	28.2	6623	41.3
$2000-$4999	953	13.8	999	16.4	3950	24.6
$5000 +	2029	29.3	2046	33.7	3390	21.1
	6915	100.0	6076	100.0	16047	100.0
Unclassified	32		2749		1289	
Total	6947		8825		17336	

TOTAL

Annual per capita income	1967/68		1972/73		1977/78	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< $200	3116	19.7	2438	12.8	2540	7.5
$ 200-$ 499	2465	15.6	2747	14.4	4396	13.0
$ 500-$1999	3317	21.0	4646	24.3	11650	34.5
$2000-$4999	2076	13.0	3473	18.2	8225	24.5
$5000 +	4826	30.5	5813	30.4	6910	20.5
	15800	100.0	19117	100.0	33751	100.0
Unclassified	66		3293		2137	
Total	15866		22410		35888	

Source and Notes: see over

Source Student numbers are derived from Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, 1967/68, 1972/73, 1977/78 (British Council). Annual per capita income categories are as given in the IBRD (World Bank) Atlas, 1978. See also Appendix III below. (N.B. No attempt has been made to look at changing income levels over the years).

Notes Percentages are calculated in relation to the number of students whose country has been classified by income level. 'Unclassified' includes students whose country of origin is unknown, although they are 'overseas students for the purposes of fees'.

The following overseas countries are included in the per capita income categories shown in the above table and had 100 or more students in U.K. universities in 1977/78.

Annual per capita income under $200 (2540 students)

Bangladesh (265), India (678), Pakistan (506), Sierra Leone (118). Sri Lanka (453), Tanzania (181).

Annual per capita income $200-499 (4396 students)

Egypt (633), Ghana (281), Indonesia (200), Kenya (489), Nigeria (1466), Sudan (432), Thailand (234), Zambia (264).

Annual per capita income $500-1999 (11 650 students)

Algeria (536), Brazil (362), Chile (223), Colombia (100), Cyprus (528), Guyana (130), Iraq (1261), Jordan (369), Malaysia (4728), Mauritius (286), Mexico (305), Portugal (221), Rhodesia (476), South Africa (373), Syria (104), Turkey (878).

Annual per capita income $2000-4999 (8255 students)

Greece (1742), Hong Kong (1468), Ireland (304), Iran (2108), Israel (184), Italy (227), New Zealand (149), Saudi Arabia (187), Singapore (887), Spain (161), Trinidad and Tobago (117), Venezuela (495).

Annual per capita income over $5000 (6910 students)

Australia (633), Brunei (157), Canada (940), France (184), Germany (Federal Republic) (664), Japan (279), Kuwait (159), Libya (109), Netherlands (134), Norway (361), Switzerland (158), U.S.A. (2640).

Table 15 - Overseas Students in (non-University) Higher and Further Education in the U.K.: by per capita income level of home country

Annual per capita income	1967/68		1972/3		1977/78			
	All HE/FE		All HE/FE		Polytechnics		Other HE/FE	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Overseas Students on Advanced Courses								
< $200	1218	21.6	1414	19.7	1560	10.9	1045	12.7
$200-$499	1894	33.7	1436	20.0	2257	15.8	2380	28.8
$500-$1999	1196	21.3	2019	28.1	5637	39.6	2323	28.1
$2000-$4999	731	13.0	1395	19.4	3844	27.0	1603	19.4
$5000+	587	10.4	920	12.8	952	6.7	904	11.0
Total classified	5626	100.0	7184	100.0	14250	100.0	8255	100.0
Unclassified	50		75		125		46	
Grand Total	5676		7259		14375		8301	
Overseas Students on Non-Advanced Courses								
< $200	1556	17.3	2084	14.0	50	4.5	1983	7.6
$200-$499	2505	27.9	3456	23.3	197	17.9	3979	15.2
$500-$1999	2136	23.8	4012	27.0	151	13.7	7628	29.1
$2000-$4999	2008	22.4	3782	25.5	318	28.9	10214	39.0
$5000+	766	8.5	1503	10.1	386	35.0	2389	9.1
Total classified	8971	100.0	14837	100.0	1102	100.0	26193	100.0
Unclassified	79		141		10		238	
Grand Total	9050		14978		1112		26431	
All Overseas Students (Advanced and Non-Advanced courses)								
< $2000	2774	19.0	3498	15.9	1610	10.5	3028	8.8
$200-$499	4399	30.1	4892	22.2	2454	16.0	6359	18.5
$500-$1999	3332	22.8	6031	27.4	5788	37.7	9951	28.9
$2000-$4999	2739	18.8	5177	23.5	4162	27.1	11817	34.3
$5000+	1353	9.3	2423	11.0	1338	8.7	3293	9.6
Total classified	14597	100.0	22021	100.0	15352	100.0	34448	100.0
Unclassified	129		216		135		284	
Grand Total	14726		22237		15487		34732	

Source and Notes: see over

Source Student numbers are derived from Statistics of Overseas Students in Britain, 1967/68, 1972/73, 1977/78 (British Council). Annual per capita income categories are as given in the IBRD (World Bank) Atlas, 1978. See also Appendix IV below. (N.B. No attempt has been made to look at changing income levels over the years).

Note (a) Polytechnics were included with HE/FE in 1967/68 and 1972/72.

(b) The following overseas countries are included in the per capita income categories shown in the above table and had 100 or more students in U.K. polytechnics in 1977/78.

Annual per capita income under $200 (1610 students)

India (270), Pakistan (180), Sri Lanka (797), Tanzania (117).

Annual per capita income $200-$499 (2454 students)

Ghana (157), Indonesia (124), Kenya (256), Nigeria (1304), Zambia (142).

Annual per capita income $500-1999 (5788 students)

Algeria (344), Cyprus (387), Iraq (167), Jordan (137), Malaysia (3253), Mauritius (226), Rhodesia (341), Turkey (286).

Annual per capita income $2000-4999 (4162 students)

Greece (616), Hong Kong (585), Iran (1806), Singapore (463), Venezuela (148).

Annual per capita income over $5000 (1338 students)

Brunei (157), France (138), Norway (138), United States (357).

(c) The following overseas countries are included in the per capita income categories shown in the above table and had 100 or more students in other higher and further education institutions in 1977/78:

Annual per capita income under $200 (3028 students)

Bangladesh (176), India (392), Malawi (113), Pakistan (441), Sierra Leone (208), Sri Lanka (1103), Tanzania (359).

Annual per capita income $200-$499 (6359 students)

Egypt (106), Ghana (375), Indonesia (344), Kenya (611), Nigeria (3401), Sudan (234), Thailand (384), Zambia (529).

Annual per capita income $500-1999 (9951 students)

Algeria (147), Cyprus (686), Guyana (129), Iraq (735), Jamaica (107), Jordan (976), Malaysia (4875), Mauritius (300), Rhodesia (629), South Africa (228), Turkey (421).

Annual per capita income $2000-$4999 (11 817 students)

Bahrain (190), Greece (967), Hong Kong (2532), Ireland (232), Iran (6165), Israel (148), Saudi Arabia (289), Singapore (368), Trinidad and Tobago (128), Venezuela (433).

Annual per capita income over $5000 (3293 students)

Australia (153), Brunei (284), Canada (154), France (182), Germany (Federal Republic) (149), Japan (189), Kuwait (375), Libya (450), Netherlands (126), Norway (172), Switzerland (195), United Arab Emirates (166), United States (418).